

A<sup>1</sup>  
cont. Goole, North Humberside, DN14 9AA. It is marketed as "Procetyl AWS™". The alkoxyated cetyl alcohol may be useful for its water soluble surface active emollient properties. It may also act as an emulsifying and solubilising agent and imparts a silky feel to the skin.

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Page 14, lines 13-29:

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A<sup>2</sup> The oil phase may comprise liquid paraffins, white soft paraffin, glycerol monostearate, non-ionic emulsifying wax or a lipophilic non-ionic surfactant (for example sorbitan tristearate), benzyl alcohol and/or isopropyl myristate. These terms are well known to those skilled in the art. Isopropyl myristate is an example of an emollient. Glycerol monostearate is an example of an emulsifying agent and may also act as an emollient. Benzyl alcohol is an example of a preservative and a mild local anaesthetic. The non-ionic emulsifying wax may be Polawax NF™ (a blend of higher fatty alcohols and polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, in particular a blend of cetostearyl alcohol and sorbitan tristearate). Non-ionic emulsifying wax may be useful in the preparation of emulsions comprising polar substances. A lipophilic non-ionic surfactant, for example sorbitan tristearate, may be used as an alternative to or in addition to a non-ionic emulsifying wax. Liquid paraffins and isopropyl myristate

A<sup>2</sup>  
cont.  
may act as emollients and form an occlusive film on the skin as water dries away from the emulsion. This film may assist in keeping the skin hydrated from the water applied in the emulsion.

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Page 15, lines 14-23:

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A<sup>3</sup>  
The nonionic emulsifying wax, for example Polawax NF™, or lipophilic non-ionic surfactant, for example sorbitan tristearate, may provide from 0.1 to 15% w/v, preferably 0.5 to 5% w/v, still more preferably about 2% w/v of the emulsion. It is preferred that a lipophilic non-ionic surfactant, for example sorbitan tristearate, provides from 0.5 to 5% w/v of the emulsion or that the nonionic emulsifying wax, for example Polawax NF™, provides from 2 to 5% w/v. It will be appreciated that if the nonionic emulsifying wax, for example Polawax NF™ provides more than about 5% of the emulsion that the resulting emulsion may be too viscous to spread easily on the skin.

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Page 17, lines 12-16:

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A<sup>4</sup>  
Sorbitan tristearate may be obtained under the name Crill 35™ from Croda Chemicals Limited, Cowick Hall, Snaith, Goole, North Humberside DN14 9AA. Polawax NF™ may also be obtained from Croda Chemicals Limited. It is preferred that Polawax NF™ is used in preference to sorbitan tristearate (Crill 35™).

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Page 18, line 27:

A<sup>5</sup> sorbitan tristearate or non-ionic emulsifying wax  
(Polawax NF™) 1.3%

Page 20, lines 22-26:

A<sup>6</sup> It may be necessary to select patients on the basis of the level of circulating IgE. Suitable IgE tests include an *in vitro* total IgE test and an *in vitro* specific IgE test, for example the UniCAP Total (or Specific) IgE tests sold by Pharmacia & Upjohn, which use the Allergen InnumunoCAPS™ as the allergen reagent.

Page 24, lines 6-20:

A<sup>7</sup> The cromone and corticosteroid may be presented in the same formulation or in separate formulations. The cromone and corticosteroid may be presented as separate formulations for topical application. Either or both formulations (if appropriate) may be a composition, for example an emulsion, of the invention. As described in Examples 3 and 4, a formulation comprising a corticosteroid may be applied before or after (preferably before) a formulation of the invention comprising a cromone for example sodium cromoglycate. The corticosteroid may be in a polar or a non-polar form; preferably it is in a non-polar form if it is not presented in a composition of the invention. Suitable formulations comprising a non-polar